Statement

Steps taken by the Government of India for the revival of seck industrial units

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industiral Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institution evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units wtihout reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Goverments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000- to Rs. 50,000/-.

(vi) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50 per cent or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been erod by accumulated losses. The unit shou have a rehabilitation, modernisation diversification package approved by designated financial institution. T eligible unit would be entitled to interest free loan, with a grace peri of 3 years and repayable over seven ye amounting to 50 per cent of its act excise payments for three years sub quent to the approval of the scher The total amount given by way of st 'Excise Loans' will not exceed 25 cent of the overall cost of rehabilitatic modernisation/diversification.

(vii) A small Industries Developm Bank of India (SIDBI) has been establi ed in April, 1990 to function as an A Bank for tiny and small scale industr The paid up capital of this bank Rs. 250 crores.

SIDBI has been organising rehabilitat meets in different states to help prim lending institutions (PLIs) and promot in drawing up mutually acceptable rehat tation packages for potentially viable s SSI units. During 1990-91, 23 meets w organised at 14 centres where cases ove 250 units were discussed. The ponsible from the PLIs and borrowers such meets has been encouraging.

A separate Refinance Scheme for habilitation (RSR) is being operated SIDBI for revival of potentially vi sick units.

Shortage of essential commodities i Maharashtra

565. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:
SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMR PATIL:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be plea to state:

(a) the allocation of wheat, rice, rock-palm-oil to Maharashtra from 1st Janu 1991 to the 1st August, 1991 and the lative demands per month from the S Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to acute shortage of these essential commodities at the PDS centres, there were communal tensions and of Law and Order problem in the State;

(c) whether there is any disparity in allocation of these commodities in Metropolitan cities and rural areas; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The total quantities of rice, wheat, imported edible oil and Kerosene allotted to Maharashtra for supply through the Public Distribution System during 1991 (January-August, 1991) is as under:

(*in thousand tonnes*)

Rice . . .	367.0
Wheat . . .	920.0
Imported Edible Oil	10.6
Kerosene Oil . .	970.0

The average demand per month of wheat and rice during the period above is about 1.36 lakh tonnes and 0.59 lakh tonnes respectively. The annual demand for imported edible oil for oil-year 1990-91 was 1.68 lakh tonnes.

(b) Government has not received any such report from the State Government.

(c) Allocations of PDS items are made to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations as a whole and further internal distribution within the State, including rural and urban areas, are decided by the the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Allocations from Central Pool are supplemental in nature and are not meant to meet the entire requirements of the State Governments/UT Administraions.

566. [*Transferred to 13th Sept.*, 1991]

Arun Singh Committee Report on Indian Defence Forces

567. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:
SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken in the light of Arun Singh Committee Report to up-date technologically the Indian Defence forces; and

(b) whether the neighbours who have cated armaments in their holdings, the other sophisticated armaments can be matched with indigenously manufactured space missiles and similar armaments in destructive power?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Arun Singh Committee recommendations relate primarily to measures for achieving economy and securing optimal utilisation of available resources and do not deal specifically with the issue of technological upgradation of the Indian Defence Forces.

(b) With the missiles and other sophisticated armaments in their holdings, the Defence Forces of the country are fully capable of countering any threat from potential adversaries in our neighbourhood.

उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली राज सहायता में प्रस्तावित 40% कटौती को वापस लिया जाना

568. श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने छोटे तथा मंझोले किसानों को उर्वरकों